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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

Spain has sued for peace, formally and directly to President McKinley through the French ambassador at Washington; it is simply requested that peace negotiations be opened; no armistice is proposed; the President will lay the matter before the cabinet. —— The mail train from Charleston to Columbia, S. C., on the A. C. L., wrecked near the latter place at 11 A. M. yesterday; engineer Johnson scalded and some fifteen passengers injured, but none seriously. —— Gen. Miles' expedition landed at Guanica, a port on the southern shore of Porto Rico, about twelve miles west of Ponce; there was little opposition to the landing. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling uplands 6 1-16c; flour weak and 5@15c lower; wheat—spot weak, No. 2 red 75½@76c; corn—spot easy; No. 2 2 39½c; rosin quiet; spirits turpentine quiet at 27½@27½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 77 deg.; 8 P. M. 80 deg.; maximum, 87 deg.; minimum, 72 deg.; mean, 80 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 11.; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 6.69 inches

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

General rains have continued during the past 24 hours throughout the cotton belt, and were heavy in scattered localities. The temperature was slightly lower yesterday, excepting in the Augusta and Mobile districts. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Decatur, Ala., 1.56; Memphis, Tenn., 1.68; Gainsville, Ga., 2.00.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weather continues cloudy in the Gulf and Atlantic coast States, with rain falling at a few scattered points. Thunder showers have been general in these sections during the day, being heaviest in Georgia and Western North Carolina. To the westward of the coast States mostly clear weather prevails with higher temperature and continued dry. The temperature is much higher in Nebraska and Kansas. A decided low pressure area centers in Western Nebraska, while another slight depression covers the Middle Atlantic coast States. The pressure is highest over Florida, and with clear weather in southern portions.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 7 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Corolina, and South Carolina—Showers and thunder storms; variable winds.

Port Almanac—July 27.

Sun Rises	5.03 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.09 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 06 M.
High Water at Southport	1.10 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	3.40 A. M.

One of the biggest Spanish victories won was when that Spanish steamship company captured the contract to carry those Spanish troops back to Spain.

Spain is disposed to take advantage of the accommodating disposition of Uncle Samuel, and has named the ports at which she would like to have her captured soldiers landed.

Lieutenant Hobson thinks some of Cervera's ships can be raised by using air bags and pontoons. Here is a chance to utilize Senator Billy Mason and some other windbag statesmen.

A Northern contemporary remarks that "there seems to have been a want of tact in the dealings between Shafter and Garcia," that is to say Shafter does not seem to have been up on diplomatic tactics.

Scovel should have reminded himself before he began that there was a great deal of stuff in Gen. Shafter to be slapped. If he had he might not have been slapped into prison and deported as promptly as he was.

We do not see what is to be said in favor of slow warships when we can have fast ones, any more than we can see what is to be said in favor of driving an old plug horse when a fellow can afford to keep a thoroughbred fast clipper.

The first Gun fired at Cervera's fleet was by gunner O'Shea. Irishmen claim him, of course; but a Hebrew paper out West disputes the claim and mentions one Oshea who was sent with a party by Moses to do some prospecting in the land of Canaan. He came back without having a rumpus, which the Atlanta *Journal* thinks makes against the Western paper's claim, for no ancestral Irishman would have done that.

The young Sandwich Islanders can swim like ducks. Many of them learn to swim before they learn to walk. When one of our ships conveying troops to Manila was about to leave Honolulu a little chap excited the admiration of the men on the ship and men on shore by swimming out and rescuing a letter which had fallen from the hands of a man on the ship into the water, and when returning with it rescuing a lady's hat which had blown into the water, holding one in each hand above the water and paddling to shore with his feet. This was applauded as a great aquatic feat.

Soap is issued with the rations of the Santiago prisoners. They do not relish the soap as much as they do the pork and beans and other provender and they don't have any use for it as an appetizer. A good many of them do not understand why it is included in their rations. Soap would have about the same effect on some of them that it is alleged to have on the average untutored Indian.

Within the last two years American exports to Germany have increased from $56,500,000 to $150,000,000, while imports from Germany have fallen off very much. This is one of the things which makes some of the German papers so spiteful against us.

An American drummer who saw Aguinaldo in the Philippines, describes him as a small chap, half Spaniard and half Malay, a mix that ought to turn out a pretty raspy devil on little provocation.

An exchange remarks that "sending home capitulated armies is a magnanimous but costly business." It is, but it is a good deal cheaper than feeding or killing them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

King Grocery Co.—Silk and soap.
S. W. Sanders—Peaches and cream.
Alexandria, Va.—Episcopal High School.
Baltimore—Edgeworth Boarding and Day School.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

R. B. Moore—Fine peaches, apples.
H. B. Register—To cotton shippers.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Sergeant L. S. Edwards, of Battery I, arrived in the city yesterday on a visit.

— Mr. J. A. Pullan, of Southport, was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Privates Surrell and Aker, of Fort Caswell, are expected up to day on a forty-eight hours furlough.

— Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Council, of Easton, Md., arrived yesterday to visit the family of Mr. S. P. Collier.

— The STAR was glad to have a pleasant visit yesterday from Mr. J. N. Bennett, a prominent citizen of Brunswick county.

— Mr. A. J. Johnson, of Taylor's Bridge, one of the STAR's numerous Sampson county friends, was a welcome caller at this office yesterday.

— Mr. R. C. Dixon, wife and little son, of Wallace, were welcome callers at the STAR office yesterday. Mr. Dixon is a prosperous trucker.

— Mr. H. B. Sholar and family, of Columbia, are here visiting relatives and friends. Mr. Sholar is very well known here, where he used to live He is now foreman of the blacksmith department at the Southern railroad shops in Columbia.

— Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Giles, who have been spending several weeks on the Sound, left last night for their home in New York. Their two sons, John Reston Giles and Norwood Giles, Jr., will remain in the city a couple of weeks, after which they will go to the western part of the State for a while.

In the Mayor's Court.

There were four cases before Mayor Wright yesterday. Rosa Smith, colored, was fined $10 and costs for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. John Carter, charged with being drunk and down, was made to pay the costs in the case. H. L. Holtzerson, colored, for the same offence, was taxed with the costs. A case against a white woman for keeping a dog on her premises with no license tag was called for trial, and judgment suspended on the payment of costs, with the understanding that she procure a tag at once, which she did.

Death of Mr. W. A. Rose.

The Fayetteville *Observer* mentions the death of Mr. W. A. Rose, at his home in Wadesboro, N. C., aged 75 years. Mr. Rose was born in Fayetteville, son of the late Beverly Rose, and was for years an officer in the "Bank of Fayetteville." He removed to Wadesboro after the war between the States. He leaves a wife but no children.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

MONSTER GUNS.

Two Twelve Inch Rifles Arrived by the Atlantic Coast Line for Fort Caswell.

Two twelve inch rifles for Fort Caswell arrived some time during Monday night via Atlantic Coast Line and are now lying on flat cars in the W. & W. freight yard. They are so extremely heavy that extra trucks had to be put under the cars. The two guns and the two boxes of fixtures with each one weigh 233,031 pounds. As the cars were of 100,000 pounds capacity each, it is easy to see that extra precautions had to be taken to prevent a breakdown.

The guns are tremendous in size. At the muzzle they are twenty inches in diameter, the bore being twelve inches in diameter. At the breech the diameter is forty-two inches. The guns are thirty-six feet long and at their greatest circumference measure 132 feet. They were shipped here from Farmingdale, N. J. The work of removing them from the cars on board the lighters upon which they will be carried down the river is very difficult and it will be a day or so before the monster guns will be taken to the fort. The public therefore will have an excellent opportunity to go and see what Uncle Sam is sending to keep Spaniards and others out of the port of Wilmington.

The projectiles fired by the big guns weigh 1,000 pounds each and the charge of powder weighs 500 pounds. If the shot used is of the armor piercing kind it will cost 40 cents a pound, and the powder costs 30 cents a pound. A single shot therefore would cost over five hundred dollars.

The work at Fort Caswell does not lag. At the Atlantic Coast Line wharf yesterday several cars of iron to be used in the fortifications were being unloaded. The steamer *Croatan* brought in 900 barrels of cement and hundreds of tons of rock are being brought down almost daily over the C. F. and Y. V. Railroad.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

A Forecast of What the County Convention Will Do.

This is about the "size" of the Republican ticket for New Hanover county as far as completed: Sheriff, Elijah Hewlett; Clerk Superior Court, Robt. H. Bunting; Register of Deeds, Charles W. Norwood (col.); County Treasurer, Daniel Howard (col.); Coroner, David Jacobs (col.); Senate (New Hanover and Brunswick), George Z. French.

Andrew J. Walker (col.), if he is back from "de wah" in time, is likely to be one of the nominees for Representative, and "Sink" Holmes (col.) ought to be the other.

Should Hewlett be elected Sheriff, French will occupy his present position in the Sheriff's office.

The candidates for County Commissioners will be F. W. Foster, F. J. Dempsey and Jordan Nixon (col.), all of whom have had much experience in these positions—especially their experience of yesterday.

The convention to make nominations will meet Saturday, October 1st.

A Spanish Surrender.

It was a Spanish surrender, and the usurping Board of County Commissioners deserve no credit for yielding to the inevitable yesterday by acknowledging that the Democratic Board was the legally constituted one for New Hanover county.

Governor Russell, who was here yesterday, has been regarded as the controlling spirit in this protracted fight against law and order; but he realized at last that the whole proceeding was too revolutionary to suit the public mind in North Carolina; so, he surrendered without even the condition accorded the Spaniards at Santiago—a return home on a free pass.

Adjutant Wooten in the Hospital.

Rev. Edward Wooten received a letter yesterday from Major Cotten at St. Augustine, Fla., saying that Adjutant Bradley J. Wooten was in the hospital, sick with bilious fever. If his condition gets serious Rev. Mr. Wooten will go to St. Augustine to be with his son. The friends of the family hope that Adjutant Wooten is suffering from only a light attack, and will soon be able to resume his duties again.

Wilmington Division Naval Reserves.

Wilmington division of Naval Reserves had their regular monthly inspection last night by Adjutant J. C. Morrison. Nearly all of the division, that is of those who are still at home, reported for duty. After the inspection a business meeting was held at which Mr. W. D. Huhn was elected president of the company pro tem., in the absence of Mr. W. R. Middleton, the regular president.

Off for Blowing Rock.

Quite a party of people left here yesterday afternoon via the Seaboard Air Line for Blowing Rock to spend several weeks. They were Capt. S. W. Skinner, Mrs. Augusta Heide, Miss Sallie Skinner, Mrs. L. H. Skinner, Mrs. W. C. Smith, Mr. Sam Heide, Miss Lucille Skinner and Miss Emily Westbrook.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Bogus Board of Republican Commissioners Surrendered Unconditionally.

DEMOCRATS NOW IN CONTROL

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Regular Board—Committees Appointed. Disclosures of Illegal Acts of the Bogus Board.

The long fight for supremacy between the Republican and Democratic Boards of County Commissioners was brought to an abrupt close yesterday by the unconditional surrender of the Republican Board. The following entry made on the commissioner's record book by order of ex-Chairman F. W. Foster of the Republican Board and read before the Democratic Board yesterday tells the story of the surrender in a most concise manner. The entry is as follows:

"Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson having declined to continue to the hearing the restraining order issued by him on the application of this Board, and having intimated his opinion that this is not the legal Board of Commissioners, that from this date this Board will no longer act as the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover county."

The above entry was read before a called meeting of the Democratic Board held at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were present Chairman Roger Moore and Commissioners Jno. L. Boatwright, James Cowan, W. F. Alexander, John Barry, W. B. McKoy as County Attorney and Capt. W. P. Oldham, as clerk to the Board of Audit and Finance and temporary clerk to the Board of Commissioners were also present.

As soon as Col. Moore called the meeting to order Capt. Oldham was instructed to summons Register of Deeds C. W. Norwood to attend with the records of the County Commissioners and serve as clerk to the Board, an order that had been sent him at several previous meetings and each time declined; this time, however, Capt. Oldham brought back news that the Register of Deeds would do the bidding of the Board. This was not altogether a surprise to the Board inasmuch as the surrender of the old commissioners on advice from Governor Russell had been foreshadowed in the STAR'S Raleigh correspondence yesterday morning and confirmed by subsequent developments prior to the meeting of the Democratic Board.

When Register of Deeds Norwood came in with the records he advanced to where Chairman Moore was sitting and addressing him said that he wished to present to the Board the key to the commissioner's room and keys to the desk therein. This he did, he said, by order of Col. F. W. Foster, chairman of the late county commissioners. He also stated to the Board that Col. Foster had written Capt. John W. Galloway, late clerk to the Board of Audit and Finance, instructing him to go the Court House and give to Col. Moore the combination used on the iron safe in the commissioner's office.

The Board then proceded at once with routine business by calling upon Norwood to read the records of all meetings held by Col. Foster, F. J. Dempsey and Jordan Nixon (Republican commissioners) since April 30th, when the fight which ended yesterday so ingloriously for the Republicans was inaugurated. The object was to see what had been done, in order that they might form some idea as to what acts of the Republican Board they would endorse; as all their acts were illegal and if they stand at all it must be by the endorsement of the legal Democratic Board.

The reading proceeded without an incident of especial note until the minutes of a meeting held July 12th was reached. At this meeting a resolution was passed authorizing the sheriff to pay all warrants drawn by the chairman of the Board (Col. Foster) "for necessary running expenses of the county," out of any moneys which might come into his hands for the several funds, and providing that these cancelled warrants should be lawful vouchers for settlement between the county treasurer and the sheriff. This was a surprise to Col. Moore and his Board, as no report of the meeting was given to the press and the proceedings kept a profound secret until read yesterday. The purpose of the resolution was to avoid the recent decree of Judge Allen requiring Treasurer Chadbourn to honor only warrants drawn by Chairman Moore of the Democratic Board. It was known that Sheriff French was paying Col. Foster's warrants, but his authority was not known before. Action in regard to all the acts of the "bogus" board was deferred until the regular August meeting.

It was immediately after the reading of the minutes of the July 12th meeting that the entry regarding the final surrender of the Col. Foster Board, quoted in the introduction to this article was read and the Democratic Board learned beyond the peradventure of a doubt that they were to be no longer molested in the discharge of their duties in directing the affairs of the county. The proceedings of the last meeting of the Democratic Board were then read by Capt. Oldham and were duly approved.

Col. Moore reported that he had issued the subpoenas for the appearance of county officers, justices of the peace, etc., (23 in number) to appear before the Board as provided for at a meeting held June 25th. And that said subpoenas had been presented to Deputy Sheriff G. Z. French, together with the fees, by county attorneys Jno. D. Bellamy and W. B. McKoy, and Mr. French declined to serve them or accept the fees.

Col. Moore also reported that he had a communication from Superintendent Skelding, of the Wilmington Street Car and Electric Company, saying that he was ready to put the fans in the vault of the Register of Deeds and in the office of Sheriff French, provided the Democratic Board would endorse the contract with Col. Foster.

Commissioners Boatwright and Barry were appointed a committee to investigate as to the necessity of such an expenditure—$29 for the two fans and $1.50 month for the current.

Jailor King was called before the Board and asked in regard to the number of prisoners awaiting trial at the next term of the Criminal Court. He reported twenty of that class of prisoners.

Commissioner Boatwright stated that Clerk of the Court W. R. French, the solicitor and the judge of the district thought an extra term advisable.

Commissioner Barry was, on motion of Commissioner Boatwright, appointed a committee of one to investigate the needs in the premises and ascertain the will of the Wilmington bar.

Col. Moore charged the Board that they were assuming the reins of government under adverse circumstances and it behoved them to get to work immediately, and that with a depleted treasury a strictly economical administration was necessary.

The following are the various committees:

Audit — Moore, Boatwright and Barry.

Hospital — Boatwright, Barry and Moore.

Roads and Bridges — Cowan and Moore.

County Home—Alexander, Cowan and Moore.

Public Buildings—Moore, Barry and Cowan.

A resolution introduced by Commissioner Boatwright providing that the proceedings of the Democratic Board as kept by temporary Clerk W. P. Oldham be entered by the Register of Deeds upon the regular record of the County Commissioners was adopted, and also that an entry be made that the reason why the records had not been previously recorded was that the Board had not been able to get possession of the records to so record them.

Jailor King came before the Board and asked that he be allowed to complete certain sewerage and other improvements in progress at the jail. And also for a supply of new jail keys, the old ones being badly broken up. The committee on public buildings was instructed to inspect the work at the jail and take any needed action.

An order was passed calling upon the sheriff to furnish a detailed report of all moneys received and paid out by him since April 26th.

A summary report is to be presented to the Finance Committee Thursday night and the detailed report is to be presented to the Board at their August meeting. The treasurer was also ordered to report moneys received and disbursed since his last report and show the condition of the county treasury. This report is to be made to the Finance Committee Thursday night.

A communication from Jordan Branch was read, stating that he held himself in readiness to serve the Board as court-house janitor as soon as he should be called upon. He was elected to that position May second. An application for the janitorship from W. S. Hewlett was also read. Action in the matter was deferred until a regular meeting. There being no further business the Board adjourned.

DIED MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Well Known Postal Clerk Succumbs to Typhoid Fever.

Mr. M. R. Jackson, a well known railway postal clerk, died at his home in Faison Monday afternoon from typhoid fever. He had been sick since July 17th, and his death was hastened, as the STAR was informed, by an attempt to lower his temperature by surrounding his body with ice. A congestive chill resulted and death soon followed. The deceased is survived by his wife and two children. He was between 25 and 30 years of age.

Mr. Jackson was one of the most popular of the railway postal clerks who run into Wilmington. His bright, cheerful and obliging disposition made him many friends, all of whom hear with great sorrow of his death.

They Want Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Geo. A. Campbell, the popular proprietor of the Seashore Hotel, has shown a STAR representative the plans of a spacious hotel which his friends in Kalamazoo, Mich., have offered to erect in that city, provided he will agree to assume management. The proposed building is to be a brick structure of five stories. Among the excellent features is that each room or suite is to have a private bath connected therewith.

This offer goes to show the esteem in which Mr. Campbell is held in the hotel world. His many friends in this, as well as other parts of the State, sincerely hope that he may see fit to remain in North Carolina.

Fishing Party Yesterday.

A fishing party left here yesterday morning on the *Imperial* and went down to the "Rocks" to try their luck. Those composing the party were Messrs. Ed. Yopp, N. Paul, T. W. Wood, W. R. Morrison, J. P. and G. R. Smith, and several others. The fishermen brought back to the city, when they arrived about 6 o'clock last evening, about sixty blackfish.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Mr. R. B. Moore, 125 Princess street, has an ad. in the STAR this morning. He handles all kinds of country produce.

— Rosin on this market dropped 2½ cents per barrel yesterday. It was quoted at 92½ and 97½, against 95 and $1.00 on the day before.

— The Swedish bark *Hester*, from Pernambuco, arrived at quarantine yesterday and will probably be detained there for several days.

— Rev. P. C. Morton left yesterday for Brunswick county where he will hold meetings for several days at Good Hope Church. He has arranged for services as usual at Immanuel Church to-night.

— Justice R. H. Bunting yesterday tried Alex. Johnson and John Howe, both colored, on the charge of assault and battery. Judgment was suspended in both cases on the payment of costs.

— Mr. J. W. Plummer, Jr., received yesterday by New York steamer about the handsomest tandem wheel that has been seen in these parts. The frame is dantily painted in white and the whole appearance is that of lightness and strength.

— The schooner *Isaac H. Tillyer*, Capt. French, which arrived here over a month ago in distress and which discharged her cargo to go on the marine railway, has received her repairs, reloaded her cargo and proceeded to her destination, Elizabethport.

— Rev. John E. White, of Raleigh, secretary of the Baptist Board of Missions, will preach at Southside Baptist Church to-night. Rev. B. E. Wallace, late pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, will also be present and assist in the services.

— In Justice Fowler's Court yesterday Morrison Sidberry, of Harnett township, was given a preliminary hearing on the charge of assault with deadly weapon and carrying concealed weapon. He was bound over to court and in default of the bond was committed to jail.

— "Why do the street car gongs make such a racket at night?" a gentleman who lives on Front street between Walnut and Red Cross asks. Say's he doesn't mind it himself, but that it is too bad for sick people unless it is absolutely necessary, and he doesn't think it necessary to keep the gongs continually a-going, as he says is the case with some of the cars.

FUSSELL & MALLARD'S EXCURSION.

500 Excursionists From Up the W. & W. Road Spend a Pleasant Day.

Messrs. W. H. Fussell and J. C. Mallard, of Rose Hill, brought a big excursion from points up the W. & W. road yesterday. They arrived here at 10.30 A. M. and went directly through to Ocean View beach. There were eight coaches and over 500 excursionists. Mr. W. H. Fussell, one of the managers, and by the way, an esteemed subscriber to the MORNING STAR, was a welcome caller at this office yesterday. He reports his venture quite successful. The train started from Goldsboro with a very small crowd, the Fireman's Tournament having interfered with the patronage there, but at other points, especially Rose Hill (Mr. Fussell's home) and Magnolia large crowds were taken on board. The excursionists came up from the beach early yesterday afternoon and spent the evening sight-seeing about the city. The train pulled out from the A. C. L. depot homeward bound, at 8 P. M. Everyone seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the day. The latchstring to Wilmington and her two seaside resorts, Ocean View and Carolina Beach, hangs on the outside.

Wilmington O. A. N's, vs. Pittsboro.

Matters are developing in a highly satisfactory manner in the engagements for the game of base ball Friday afternoon. The O. A. N. team will have a full practice this afternoon. Manager Black is confident that in view of the material strengthening of the home team and the excellent record of the visitors they will be able to play a game of unusual interest. The following is the personnel of the Pittsboro team:

Williams, (formerly Wake Forest,) pitch; Graves, (formerly U. N. C.); catch; Bynum, first base; Moore, second base; Edwards, short stop, Wikey, third base; Fowler, left field; Taylor, center field; Newbern, right field. Subs., Smith and London. Sweeney and Tate will pitch for the O. A. N's, and C. Taylor will catch. The center field player, Taylor, on the Pittsboro team is both deaf and dumb.

Large Sea Turtle.

"Sporting Dick," a colored man who belongs to the Ocean View life saving crew, caught a tremendous turtle in front of Mr. P. L. Bridgers, cottage on night before last. It weighed 690 pounds and was purchased by Mr. A. A. Nathan, the "captain of the beach." It will be served up by Mrs. W. E. Mayo, of the Ocean View Hotel, and Mr. W. H. Stokeley, of the Atlas House.

New Subject to a Penalty.

Yesterday Sheriff French issued one hundred and fifty postal cards to parties in the county who have not settled their Schedule B taxes, notifying them that they were now subject to a penalty of fine and imprisonment for not having complied with the law, and warning them to come at once and make settlement. The notification cards represent about $500 in taxes.

THE SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

Recent and Prospective Acquisitions to Membership—Practicing for the Whiteville Rally.

President James W. Monroe of the Second Regiment Band has received a letter from Mr. C. Ashley Lytton who is now a member of the Stonewall Brigade Band, of Staunton, Va., asking if there is any possibility of his securing a position here this Fall and joining the Second Regiment Band. Mr. Lytton's recommendations indicate that he is an excellent all-round band man and his specialty is as euphonium soloist, also baritone. President Monroe thinks that he will have no trouble in arranging for Mr. Lytton to come here. He also expects Mr. J. A. Crews, Jr., back here in October. A recent and very much valued acquisition to the band is Mr. H. P. Schale, late of Baltimore, who now plays the base horn. Mr. Schale is employed as a machinist in the A. C. L. shops.

Plans are being made for giving a grand band concert early in the Fall It is intended that the concert shall be superior to any band concert ever given in Wilmington.

The boys are now practicing music suitable for the big Democratic rally at Whiteville August 3d. They propose to do their part toward infusing enthusiasm on that occasion.

GOOD NEWS FOR NAVAL RESERVES.

Will Get Something to Do but Not in the Line of Fighting.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *News and Observer* writes under date of July 24:

Brunswick and Port Royal are to be given coast defence monitors to be manned by the Naval Reserves. The old time monitors *Canonicus* and *Mahopac*, which have been undergoing repairs, are to be sent South, one to each of the above named ports. There seems some prospect, therefore, of the Naval Reserves getting something to do, though it will hardly be in the line of fighting. Since the destruction of all of Spain's ships on this side of the Atlantic, the authorities have determined to put this coast defence fleet out of commission. This will be done soon, but in such a way as will enable them to call it into service in twenty-four hours, should it be necessary.

The Reserves will be given an opportunity for drills and a chance to keep the monitors in condition, however.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Peaches and Cream.

What can you get that will make your table look more Appetizing?

I am receiving daily from Southern Pines, consignments of the FINEST PEACHES. Lots of folks can furnish you with the Cream, but none

Such Peaches.

A Good Grade Raw Coffee Cut Down to 10c a lb.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.

S. W. SANDERS,
At the Unlucky Corner.
jy 27 tf

Two Boxes of Free Silk and Soap.

A Spool of Silk, GOOD SILK, and a Bar of LAUNDRY SOAP

For 5c.

THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER,
'Phone 287. Fourth Street Bridge.
jy 27 tf

BAGGING AND TIES.

500 Rolls Bagging.
800 Bundles Ties.
900 Bushels Corn.
750 Bushels Meal.
50 Boxes Meat.
850 Barrels Flour.
100 Barrels Sugar.
125 Boxes Crackers.
100 Boxes Candy.

W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
Wilmington, N. C.
jy 21 tf

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Monday, July 25th.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 6 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M.

Leave Wilmington every day, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 and 8.30 P. M.

9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.

Fare on 9.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.

J. W. Harper.
jy 25 tf

W. S. W. JUL 24 1898

WE CAN MAKE YOU A

Stamp to Cancel Your Revenue Stamps

AT SHORT NOTICE.

Line Daters Only 30c by Mail Post Paid.

Check Protectors,

SEALS, AND STOCK CERTIFICATES. HALF TONE ENGRAVINGS.

Autograph Stamps, Air Cushion Stamps.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,

12 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 260. jy 24 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL SALE

this week in

Black Goods and Summer Fabrics.

WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloth, Portieres, Screens, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Bags, and Window Shades.

Bathing Suits and Caps for Ladies and Gents.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear in all grades.

Just received, the largest assortment of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS from

$1.00 to $3.00.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.
jy 16 tf

ARE YOU WHITE?

Along with Christianity we can conquer the world, commercially and otherwise long before we CONQUER CUBA.

We Are Offering

"Cuban Blossom" Cigars,
"Renown,"
"Topical Twist-head,"

Altogether superior to any CIGARS sold for 5 cents, the sale of which on this market runs into hundreds of thousands. SMOKERS ask for these brands and take no substitute, as the substitute only makes more money for the seller. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Vollers & Hashagen,

General Provision Dealers for sale of Meats, Lard, Canned Meats, Corn, &c.

jy 17 tf Nutt Street. A. C. L. Crossing.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, HELD JUNE 22ND, THE USUAL

Semi-annual Dividend of 3 Per Cent.

Was Declared.

LOCAL STOCKHOLDERS MAY RECEIVE THEIR DIVIDEND CHECK BY CALLING AT THE BANK

J. W. Norwood, President.
je 23 tf

Drugs, Drugs.

12 Dozen 2-ounce Castor Oil.
12 Dozen 3-ounce Castor Oil
1 Gross 1-8 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross 1-4 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross Laudanum.
1 Gross Paregoric.
Assafœtida, Camphor, Pills, etc.

Ask for Quotations

before purchasing elsewhere.

R. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
jy 13 tf 3 and 7 South Water St.

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27TH, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 2.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 9.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid.

GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent. je 28 tf

THIS IS HOT WEATHER.

But you wouldn't know it if you were at CAROLINA BEACH. Come down and try it a while, and be sure to

Stop at the Kure House.

Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Board by the day, week or month. Good fare and every comfort for guests. For rates, apply to

Mrs. Hans A. Kure.
jy 21 1m

FOR RENT.

The Castwell House, corner Sixth and Market streets. Nine rooms; modern improvements. Possession given October 1st. Apply to
jy 20 tf D. O'Connor.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.

Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Much misrepresentation has been made as to the alleged failure of North Carolina to fill her quota of troops under the two calls by the President. It has been shown officially that North Carolina has been misrepresented in this matter; that she has furnished her full quota, and that many more men than were called for had been offered and refused. But even if North Carolina had failed to furnish her quota, it would not justly subject her to censure nor be a reflection on her patriotism. If there has been any diminution in the enthusiasm with which volunteering began the Government has itself to blame for it, and should not place the blame on North Carolina nor any other State which falls short on its quota, for the bungling mismanagement began right in the start and has not ceased yet.

The Government rushed in and called for 100,000 troops when it wasn't prepared to take decent care of 10,000. They were hurried off to encampments here and there where there was not the slightest provision made to take care of them, where they had neither tents, provisions, cooking utensils, blankets, clothing, or anything in fact necessary to the comfort of men in camp. Their rations were furnished the best way they could until supplies could be sent, and they worried along the best they could until their tents and blankets arrived, and they pulled along for weeks and even for months sometimes before they got the clothes and shoes and the arms they should have had when they went into camp.

This was the case not only in North Carolina but in Virginia, in Georgia, in Camp Alger at Washington, at Chickamauga, at Tampa, at Miami, and at other camps where there has been and at some of which there is still complaint both of the provisions for the soldiers' comfort and for their health, the sanitary conditions being anything but good. There is, according to the Raleigh papers, much sickness in Camp Russell, the result of bad sanitary conditions, impure water and perhaps unfit food. There have been several deaths there and will in all probability be more. At Camp Alger there was much sickness, and they were forced to move some troops. At Chickamauga there was much sickness. Tampa is pronounced by the physicians to be notoriously bad, and Miami little short of a pest hole. The fact is the attention of the war managers in Washington seems to have been centered on the regular army and on the navy to the utter neglect of the volunteers, the men who in the inspiration of patriotism responded to the calls for troops, and left comfortable homes under the reasonable presumption, if they took time to think of it, that their patriotism would be sufficiently appreciated at Washington to entitle them to at least half decent care.

The press of the country which sympathized with these badly used soldiers very properly scored those who were responsible for it, and the apology was that in the short time allowed them they were not able to properly provide for so many men, which may have been true but it is also true that there was no sense in calling 100,000 men into camps when they were not able to provide for 10,000. There was nothing gained by this rush and precipitation, for the troops when in camp could do nothing until properly located and equipped and they might just as well have been left at their homes until the Government was able to cloth, feed and equip them, and then they would not have been subjected to the ordeal of suffering that many of them were and to sickness and to death, while sweltering in the heat and breathing the miasmatic atmosphere of swamps within a couple of days ride of their homes. If that rush was necessary there might have been some excuse for it, but it wasn't necessary and therefore there is no excuse.

There have been mustered into the service in all 261.400 men and yet, (not counting those on the way to Porto Rico and the Philippines) not more than 16,000 men have been called into active service. If the purpose was to "season" them by subjecting them to the ordeal of broiling in the sun, and stewing in swamps, and suffering from improper food that they would not touch at home, then the object was accomplished, but the poor volunteer paid the penalty and had to grin and bear it as uncomplainingly and cheerfully as he could—no easy task for a man who had been accustomed to the ordinary comforts of life.

As proof that what we have said is not something merely of our own invention we quote a couple extracts of many that might be quoted from our exchanges the first of which is from the Richmond *Dispatch*, published a couple days ago, as follows:

"Possibly those young men who are not volunteering as numerously as Uncle Sam desires have an abiding recollection of the thoroughly discreditable way in which the first volunteers were treated by those at present in charge of Uncle Sam's affairs."

About a week or so ago the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* contained a letter from one of the Louisiana volunteers protesting against being compelled to cut down trees and grub land and dig stumps to clear a piece of unhealthful land, for the benefit of the owner of the land who had a "pull" in Washington and offered the land as a camp site. This volunteer protested against this kind of work saying that he volunteered to fight Spaniards and not to cut down trees and dig out stumps in a Florida swamp. And he was right. The following in reference to this same Miami camp is from the New Orleans *States*:

"The condition of affairs at Miami, Fla., where 6,000 Southern troops, including the two volunteer regiments from Louisiana are camped, grows rapidly worse and the sick list is increasing with alarming rapidity, and the surgeons' reports up to yesterday show that there are 811 men in the hospital and in quarters suffering from malarial and typhoid fevers and dysentery, and they are being stricken at the rate of 155 a day. This is the result of the polluted water which is given the soldiers to drink, and so serious has the situation become that Surgeon and Major Archinard have urged Congressman Davey to take such action as will result in the immediate removal of men from the camp. A number of our Louisiana boys have died since they were sent to Miami, and a great many more of them are in a precarious condition, and no doubt other deaths will occur unless the troops are sent to another camp or to the front where they are anxious to go.

"Congressman Davey has written Senator McEnery urging him to go to Washington immediately and appeal to the Secretary of War to immediately remedy the evil, otherwise we shall lose a great many of our young men who so promptly responded to the President's first call for volunteers. It is safe to say, however, that Secretary Alger is perfectly familiar with the condition of affairs at Miami, but as the 6,000 troops were sent there to benefit a political favorite, who was a liberal contributor to the McKinley campaign fund, efforts to have the soldier boys sent away from Miami will not meet with much encouragement from the authorities at Washington, and it is quite probable the order will go forth from headquarters: 'Continue to boil your water and dig up stumps for Flagler.' We are confident, however, that Senator McEnery as soon as he receives Congressman Davey's letter will proceed to Washington and do everything he can for the relief of the troops at Miami."

This carries its own comment with it.

Should it be a matter of surprise that when the reports began to emerge from these camps as to the treatment of the men who had volunteered, that the enthusiasm should have waned, and the rush to enlist slacken? The surprising thing is that it kept up as long as it did.

The only compensating feature about the whole miserable business is that the war directors at Washington may have learned something and that when occasion comes again to call for men to fight they will take steps to provide decently for the men they call out.

MINOR MENTION.

We have mentioned in these columns several remarkable yields of wheat in this State this year. Among others a very large yield in Franklin county. Last week's High Point *Enterprise* records the fact that a farmer of Northampton county who procured a bushel of seed wheat from a farmer near High Point reports that he sowed that bushel and reaped from it forty-nine bushels. He probably sowed something over an acre, but forty-nine bushels to one bushel sown is a good yield for any country. The general impression, as the *Enterprise* remarks, is that wheat does not do well in Eastern North Carolina, and Northampton county would probably be considered outside of the wheat belt, but here we have a yield that would do credit to any wheat land. The fact is we do not know what can be done on North Carolina soil until we give it a fair trial. We have known people who contended that grass could not be successfully grown in their sections and yet these same men annually spent a large part of the Spring trying to keep better grass than they bought from the West from smothering their cotton and corn.

* *
*

The Populists of this State declare that the free and unlimited coinage of silver is one of their cardinal principles. They attach so much importance to this that they almost solidly supported Wm. J. Bryan in the last Presidential campaign on this single issue. The Democratic party of this State is unequivocally for free silver, and every candidate nominated for Congress stands unequivocally for it. Referring to this, we clip the following from the Shelby *Star:*

"The Democratic party has been happy in the selection of its candidates for Congress in North Carolina this year. Three districts have nominated. The Third district, Chas. R. Thomas, a Bryan elector last year; Sixth district, John D. Bellamy, a true silver man; Ninth district, W. T. Crawford, one of the most loyal silver men in the State, with a brilliant and consistent record. These nominations stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the action of the Republican goldbug nominee, Oliver Dockery. There is no question as to what party is for principle."

Since the above was published, the Seventh and Fifth Districts have nominated, both nominated straight out free silver men, and yet we find the Populist leaders trying to barter the votes of their following for Republican candidates who are opposed to free silver and will vote against it when that question comes up in Congress. In this district they are throwing the weight of their influence for Oliver H. Dockery, who not only stands squarely on a gold platform, but turned his back on the Populists who nominated and supported him for Lieutenant Governor two years ago. The idea that such men are actuated by principle is simply absurd.

* *
*

The news that we are getting lately from the Eastern hemisphere, as bearing on the Philippine question, is interesting. Two items are especially interesting. If Aguinaldo is performing in the way he is reported to be, that means complications with the insurgents that may result in a very much tangled mess, much worse than the reported hitch between Generals Garcia and Shafter; but after all it may present a way of enabling this Government to let go of the Philippines, if so disposed, without further complications. The only thing so far as we can see to prevent this country from dealing directly with Spain on that question is the relations that may exist between the insurgents and Admiral Dewey. If they kick against the United States and show a determination to act independently, regardless of the wishes of the United States, that would release us from any obligations to them and justify us in taking care of our own interests regardless of them. If they ignore us that puts us in a position to ignore them without subjecting ourselves to the charge of desertion. If the reports be true the success that Aguinaldo has met has inflated him very much and given him an exaggerated estimate of his own power and importance. He can't play dictator and pull with Admiral Dewey. That is a settled fact. The other item is the reported dispatch of four Japanese warships to the Philippine waters to co-operate with the American and English fleets in the event of international complications. It seems that these were sent in response to the dispatch of the Russian warships from Port Arthur. This taken in connection with the report which reached us several days ago that there was an understanding between Russia and German that they would act in concert in the event that things didn't turn out to suit them, is at least significant. Of course we do not know how much truth there may be in these reports, but where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. The dispatch of these Japanese ships to Philippine waters, with the reason assigned, is one of the most significant, and possibly pregnant events since the sinking of Montejo's fleet.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Consumption, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. †

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus:* The death of Mr. James Patrick, 90 years old, occurred Saturday last, at his home at Lenoir Institute.

— Greenville *Reflector*: Mr. Travis Baker died Friday night at his home about six miles from town. He was in his seventieth year, and had been in poor health for the last two years.

— Henderson *Times:* The country about Zirconia must be rich in minerals. About a mile beyond that place, Mr. Ed. Freeman showed a fine collection of minerals gatheren about his land. There were samples of gold ore, silver ore, copper ore, asbestos and many others. A little prospecting might bring excellent results.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Porter & Son offered a $20 trunk as a prize to the person who guessed the number of peas in a bottle. The peas were counted yesterday by Chief Orr and Mr. E. H. Walker, and it was found that there were 2,223 in the bottle. Three persons—Mr. W. E. Murr, Mr. S. H. Camp and Roxy Russell, colored, guessed 2,222. They will draw straws for the prize.

— Raleigh *Post*: There was a meeting of the directors of the Cape Fear and Northern Railway Company at Cary yesterday (Monday) at which a reorganization of the management of the road was had. Mr. G. B. Alford tendered his resignation as president of the road and Mr. B. N. Duke, of Durham, was elected to succeed him. Mr. T. B. Holt resigned as secretary and Mr. J. E. Stagg was elected to the office. It was announced that the construction of the road would begin without delay and as an evidence of this the contract for the construction of the railroad was let at the meeting. Messrs. Gibson and Carpenter Bros. get the contract and they are to begin work on Wednesday, July 27th, at Holly Springs. The road will be pushed to completion as early as possible. The road will extend from Raleigh to Fayetteville, passing through fine timber lands in the counties of Wake and Harnett and Cumberland. It is the ultimate object of the promoters of the railroad after completing it to Fayetteville to extend it to Wilmington, N. C. —— The annual report of the State Commissioner of Labor Statistics was a credit to the department and attracted National interest, but Commissioner Hamrick proposes to make the report of '98 even more complete and perfect. To this end inquiries are being made for information that was not contained in the report of last year. The tobacco industry will be given more attention in the forthcoming report than hereiofore. The Commissioner has already obtained valuable information which could not be obtained last year. It has already been ascertained that there are 211 factories in the State. Of this number 176 are plug and smoking tobacco factories, 35 manufacture cigars and cigarettes. The large majority of the latter are in the Western part of the State, while nearly all of the former are located in the eastern section ot the State.

TWINKLINGS.

— "Well, what did the doctor tell you?" "He says I may take baths, but not more than one at a time."—*Journal Amusant.*

— Minister's Wife — "Tommy Crowther, you haven't washed your face to-day." Tommy Crowther—"'Taint Sunday.

— He—"Did your friend, the soprano, ever reach high C?" She—"Yes, one day while she was at the dentist's, I believe she did."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— The teacher was telling them about the different seasons. He asked: "Now, one of you boys tell me what is the proper time to gather fruit?" "When the dog's chained up," replied Johnnie.

— Blissful Ignorance: Mrs. Blackleigh (looking at her photograp)—"I should like to know what people say about my picture." Miss Daisey—"No, dear; I don't think you would.

He—"Say, I thought you told me that the new governess was highly cultured. I addressed her in French just now and she didn't understand me at all." She—"No wonder—she's French."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

— Her Views: "Wouldn't you care," asked the reporter, "to give the public your views on the question whether marriage is a failure?" "You may say," replied the actress sweetly, "that my motto is 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.'"—*Puck.*

— "What do you think of Admiral Camara's frequent trips through the Suez Canal?" asked the observant boarder. "I think," replied the cross-eyed boarder, "that the canal com pany should issue to him a commutation ticket at reduced rates."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

— "If I were a man," she said, "you wouldn't find me here to-day. I would be away fighting for my country." "If you were a man," he said, "you wouldn't find me here to-day, either. I, too, would be away fighting for my country." After that all he had to do was to gain papa's consent.

— "What is your idea of a political economist?" "Well," replied Senator Sorghum, reflectively, "there's lots of different kinds. But my idea of the genuine article is the man who manages to put by enough while he has an office to pay the expenses of getting it for another term."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— General Wheeler's absence from the Eighth Congressional District of Alabama should not, and doubtless will not, prevent his election at the polls. The gallant veteran who has so nobly worn the blue uniform before the guns of Santiago does not need to climb a tree to see how the Alabama campaign is going. His friends at home will take good care of him.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— "Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled, and has been the plan from the first." This is reported as a "practically official" statement from Washington. It is in accord with former outgivings on the subject; but is it permissible to ask who has settled the matter, and what authority he had for doing so? Are the American people to have no voice in such an important departure from their traditional policy?—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— The resolution of President McKinley not to take any of the Canaries will be generally approved. We are not short of canaries just at present, and we would rather import them from Germany than take them from Spain. We could not even use one of the Canaries as security for a war indemnity, because Spain could not pay much of an indemnity anyhow, and moreover the Canaries naturally belong to Europe.—*New York World, Dem.*

A PIRATE POTENTATE.

From a Welsh Farm to the Command of a Buccaneer Fleet.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton, in his "Buccaneers of Our Coast," in St. Nicholas, says:

Sometime in the first half of the seventeenth century, on a secluded Welsh farm, was born a little boy. His father was a farmer and his mother churned and tended the cows and the chickens, and there was no reason to imagine that this baby, born and reared in rural solitude, would become a rover of the seas and one of the most formidable pirates that the world ever knew, yet such proved to be the case.

The baby's name was Henry Morgan, and as he grew a distaste for farming grew with him. So strong was this dislike that when he became a young man he ran away to be a sailor. He found a ship bound for the West Indies, and in this he started on his life's career. He had no money to pay his passage, and he therefore followed a usual custom of those days and sold himself for a term of three years to an agent who was taking a number of men to work on the plantations. These men when enlisted were termed servants, but when they had been set ashore in the new world they were generally called slaves and certainly treated as such.

When young Morgan reached the Barbados, he was resold to a planter, and during his term of office he probably worked a good deal harder and was treated much more roughly than any of the laborers on his father's farm, but as soon as he was a free man he went to Jamaica, and there were few places where a young man could be more free and more independent than this lawless island.

Here were rollicking and blustering "filibustiers," and here the young man determined to study piracy. He was not a sailor and a hunter who by the force of circumstances gradually, became a buccaneer, but he deliberately selected his profession and immediately set to work to acquire a knowledge of its practice. There was a buccaneer ship about to sail from Jamaica, and on this Morgan enlisted. He was a clever fellow and very soon showed himself to be a brave and able sailor.

After three or four voyages he acquired a reputation for remarkable coolness and showed unusual ability to take advantage of favorable circumstances. These traits became the foundation of his success. He was also a good business man, and, having saved considerable money, he joined with other buccaneers and bought a ship, of which he took command. This ship soon made itself a scourge in the Spanish seas. No other buccaneering vessel was so widely known and so greatly feared, but the English people in those regions were as proud of the dashing young Captain Morgan as if he had been a regularly commissioned admiral on a lawful cruise. Before long he was recognized as buccaneer in chief of the West Indies, and he very soon gathered together 12 ships and 700 men.

A Queer Gravestone.

Henry Jacobs of Lincoln, Kan., has erected a curious monument over the grave of his son, who was of a roving disposition. He had a stone cut in the shape of an old fashioned traveling satchel. On the plate in the center of each side is the name, "J. S. Jacobs." Just above the name is this inscription: "Here Is Where He Stopped Last." Underneath the name are the date of death and his age. The stone is white marble, and the base is a big bowlder which the father hauled from his farm and rolled on the grave. When questioned as to why he chose such a unique design, the old man said: "Waal, Jim, he were a sort of a rovin feller, and I allowed that this design would 'bout suit him. He never stopped very long before in any one place, but the last time I see him he were at the graveyard, and I jes' concluded that he might stay thar a long while. So I had a sign printed on ther stone sayin whar he was last seen and whar he ought to be now."—New York Tribune.

Nine Years to Walk Through London.

The largest city of the world is London, lying in four counties and having a population of 4,250,000, equaling the combined populations of Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Rome. To walk through all the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys of the city, never traversing the same one twice, would require a ten mile walk every day for nine years. The streets, placed in a row, would reach round the world and leave a remnant that would stretch from London to San Francisco.—Ladies' Home Journal.

None to Work With.

"John," said a candidate to a colored veteran, "can you conscientiously vote for me this time?"

"Ef you put it dat way, suh, I don't think I kin. I los' my conscience in de las' election."—Atlanta Constitution.

If you wish to remove the stains of nitrate of silver, moisten the stain with a wet rag and then rub it gently with a rag moistened with a solution of one dram each of mercuric chloride and ammonium chloride in an ounce of water.

Origin of Brandywine.

The battle of Brandywine was one of the worst of Washington's numerous defeats. The name originated, it is said, from a Dutch brandy distillery on the banks of the stream Brentwine, variously spelled, being a Dutch name for brandy, or "burned wine."

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

HEROIC LIFE SAVERS.

An Entire Crew, With One Exception, Lost In an Attempted Rescue.

In the series of "Heroes of Peace" there is an article in The Century on "Heroes of the Life Saving Service," by Gustav Kobbe. Mr. Kobbe says:

District Superintendent Jerome G. Kiah, with headquarters at Sand Beach, Mich., is one of the heroes of the life saving service. He holds the gold medal, the highest award the United States government can bestow for heroism in saving life. His name is associated with what was both one of the most daring attempts at rescue and one of the greatest tragedies of the service—a tragedy which wiped out an entire crew with the exception of this sole survivor.

Mr. Kiah was at the time keeper of the Point aux Barques life saving station on Lake Huron. A vessel struck too far out to be reached with the shot and line. The peril of attempting a rescue with the surfboat was only too apparent, but Keeper Kiah mustered his men and made the launch. For awhile their strength and skill enabled them to surmount or push through the tumultuous seas, but, once in the open lake beyond the shoals, where the storm was free to riot at will, the real danger began. It was a test beyond human powers. The keeper remembers that twice the boat capsized and was righted. After that he has a vague recollection of the boat capsizing and righting herself several times, and of the crew clinging to it until, one by one, the surfmen, perishing of cold, let go their hold and vanished beneath the waves. He has a dim remembrance of the boat, with himself clinging to it, grating over the shoal, and then being flung up on shore.

He was found by two men, standing, with one hand on the root of a fallen tree, steadying himself with a lath in the other and swaying as if walking, but not stirring his feet—a dazed, tottering wreck of his former self, murmuring in an incoherent way:

"Poor boys! Poor boys! They are all gone—all gone!" Temporarily shattered in mind and body, he was obliged to resign from the service. He was long in recovering, but finally it was possible practically to reward his bravery with the appointment to his present position.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded. †

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Whole- Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	6¾	@	6⅞
Standard	7	@	7⅜
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℘ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℘ ℔		@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	6¾	@	6½
Shoulders ℘ ℔		@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℘ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℘ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle		@	80
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℘ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	9
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	11	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℘ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 50
Choice		@	3 75
Straight	4 25	@	4 50
First Patent		@	5 25
GLUE—℘ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	52½
Car load, in bags—White		@	50
Oats, from store	38	@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—℘ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	13
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	7¼
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℘ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS ℘ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℘ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5½
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C. Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℘ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℘ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℘ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	13

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 25½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 25 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market quiet at 92½c per bbl for Strained and 97½c for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quiet at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, firm, 24½, 24c; rosin firm, 1.20, $1.25; tar firm, $1.15; crude turpentine quiet, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	110
Rosin	125
Tar	135
Crude turpentine	37

Receipts same day last year—139 casks spirits turpentine, 196 bbls rosin, 103 bbls tar, 42 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 5⅝c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 3-16	cts. ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	4¾	" "
Low Middling	5 3-16	" "
Middling	5⅝	" "
Good Middling	5⅞	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year, 5.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60 to 65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spansh 70@80c.

CORN—Firm; 50 to 52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five-inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2,25; six-six, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Money on call easy at 1@1¼ per cent., last loan being at 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¼@4 per cent. Sterling exchange weak; actual business in bankers' bills 484¾@485 for demand; 482¼@483¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 484½@485 and 486@486½. Commercial bills 482½@483. Silver certificates 58¾@59¼. Bar silver 59. Mexican dollars 46. Government bonds firm; U. S. new 4's, registered, 124¾; coupon, 125¾; U. S. 4's 110½; do. coupon, 110½; U. S. 2's, 97; U. S. 5's, registered, 111½; do. 5's, coupon, 112½. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine quiet at 27¼@27¾c.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Spirits turpentine steady at 24½c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 26c; sales 550 casks; receipts 2,414 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,397 barrel; receipts 4,897 barrels; prices unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26.—There was considerable activity, for these times, in the cotton market this morning. There was no particular explanation for this beyond the fact thatthere was someconflict as to crop advices. A demand to cover followed but after the market had opened quiet and steady, 1 point higher to 1 point lower, there was an advance of 2@4 points. August covering was the feature.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 1-16c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales not reported: July 5.79c, August 5.78c, September 5.82c, October 5.85c, November 5.88c, December 5.91c, January 5.94c, February 5.98c; March 6.01c, April 6.05c.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 1-16c; middling gulf 6 5 16c; sales 1,725 bales.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 312 bales; forwarded 100 bales; sales 1,725 bales; sales to spinners 60 bales; stock (actual) 101,943 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 2,266 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,413 stock 265,171 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 3,497 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,561 bales; exports to France 2,648 bales; exports to the Continent 822 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,493,941 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,458,307 bales; exports to France 815,200 bales; exports to the Continent 2,953,332 bales.

July 26.—Galveston, dull at 5 11-16c, net receipts 119 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 5⅞c, net receipts 1,546 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅛c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 6 1-16c, net receipts 4 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5⅝c, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 5-16c, net receipts 18 bales; Savannah, quiet and easy at 5⅝c; net receipts 45 bales; New Orleans, quiet and steady at 5⅝, net receipts 380 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5⅝c, net receipts 4 bales; Memphis, dull at 5¾c, net receipts 4 bales; Augusta, steady at 6c, net receipts 4 bales; Charleston, quiet at —c, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Flour was weak and 5@15c lower, reflecting the decline in cash wheat; winter patents $4 50@4 65. Wheat—Spot weak; No. 2 red 75½@76c; options were weak all day; aside from bearish Liverpool cables selling was prompted by larger arrivals of new wheat, affecting chiefly cash and July, the latter closing 4c net lower; other months 1⅛@1¼c lower; July closed 75c; September closed 70⅜; December closed 70⅝c. Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 39⅛c; options opened easy under reported rains, rallied on covering, but broke finally with wheat and closed ⅛c lower; July closed 38⅛c; September closed 38⅝c; May closed 41⅛c. Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 28c; options were dull and easier with corn, closed ⅛c net lower; September closed 25⅝c. Beef steady; beef hams $22 00. Cut meats steady. Lard weak; Western steam closed at $5 75; city $5 30@5 50; July $5 72, nominal; refined easier. Pork dull. Butter—market firm; Western creamery 14@18c; do. factory 11@13½c; Elgins 18c; imitation creamery 12@15c; State dairy 12½@16½c; do. creamery 14c. Cheese firm; large white 7½c. Potatoes steady; Jerseys $2 12½@2 25; Long Island $2 00 @2 25. Cotton seed oil nominal as to business and a shade easier with home products; prime crude 16@17c; prime summer yellow 23½@24; butter oil 26@28c. Petroleum was steady; refined New York $6 30; Philadelphia and Baltimore $6 25; do. in bulk $3 75. Rice steady. Cabbage firm; Long Island $2 50@4 00. Freights dull. Coffee—Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice 6c; No. 7 jobbing 6½c; mild quiet; Cordova 8½@15c. Sugar—raw firm; fair refining 3½c; centrifugal 96 test 4⅛c; fair business at quotations; refined firm.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Generous receipts to-day and lack of demand caused decided weakness in wheat. July closed 3½c lower, September 2½c and December ⅛@⅛c down. Corn declined ⅛@⅛c. Oats lost ½c. Provisions collapsed with wheat. Pork closed 37½c lower, lard 10c off and ribs 17½c down.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Cash quotations: Flour—the market was steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring —c; No. 3 spring 70@80c; No. 2 red 71¼c. Corn—No. 2 34⅞@35c. Oats—No. 2 24⅛@25c; No. 2 white free on board, 28@28½c; No. 3 white free on board, 27½c. Rye—No. 2 45c. Mess pork, per bbl., $9 60@9 65. Lard, per 100 ℔s., $5 50@5 55. Short rib sides, loose, $5 35@5 70. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 85@6 05.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 July 72⅛@73, 73, 70, 70¼; September 66⅛@66⅞, 66⅞, 65¼, 66¼; December 66⅛@66⅞, 66⅞, 65½, 65½@65⅝c. Corn—July 34¾, 35, 34½, 34⅝c; September 34¾@35, 35⅜, 34½, 34⅝c; December 35¾@35½, 35⅞, 35, 35½; May 37¾@37⅞, 38, 37¼, 37¼. Oats—July 25, 25, 24¾, 25; September 20¾, 20⅞, 20½, 20⅝; May 23⅝, 23½, 23½, 23½@23⅝. Pork, per bbl.—July $9 55,; September $9 95, 9 95, 9 62½, 9 65. Lard per 100 ℔s—September $5 60, 5 62½, 5 52½, 5 52½; October $5 65, 5 67½, 5 57½, 5 57½. Ribs per 100 ℔s.—September $5 67½, 5 67½, 5 52½, 5 52½; October $5 67½, 5 67½, 5 55, 55.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak and lower—spot 73@73½c; month 73@73⅛c; August 72⅜@72½c; September 71¾@71⅞c; Southern wheat by sample 70@74c. Corn strong—spot 38¾@39c; month 38¾@38⅞c; August 39@39⅛c; September 39½@39¾c; Southern white corn 41@42c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 white 33@34c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 26, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in moderate demand; prices favor buyers. American middling 3 31-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,700 bales American. Receipts 3,000 bales, including 2,500 American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed quiet. American middling (l. m. c.): July 3 20-64@3 21-64d buyer; July and August 3 20-64@3 21-64d buyer; August and September 3 20-64d seller; September and October 3 18-64@3 19-64d buyer; October and November 3 18-64d seller; November and December 3 17-64d buyer; December and January 3 17-64d buyer; January and February 3 17-64@3 18-64d seller; February and March 3 18-64d value; March and April 3 19-64d seller; April and May 3 19-64@3 20-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

Steamship Croatan, 826 tons, McKee, New York, H G Smallbones.

Schr Willie A McKay, 147 tons, Matheson, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

Schr Isaac H Tillyer, 568 tons, French, Elizabethport, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 27, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Willie A McKoy, 146 tons, Matheson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

E C Gates, 103 tons, Langley, Cape Fear Lumber Company.

Jessie Murdock, 342 tons, Wheatley, Geo Harriss, Son & Co,

B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Albert L Butler, 291 tons, Leland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Frank S Hall, 152 tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Parnass (Nor.) 609 tons, Nilsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

BARQUENTINE.

Edith Sheraton (Br.) 214 tons, Michalsen, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, Shierlock, Navassa Guano Company.

The State Normal and Industrial College

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. *Annual Expenses $90 to $130.* Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils. *To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1.* Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. For catalogue and other information, address PRESIDENT McIVER, Greensboro, N. C.

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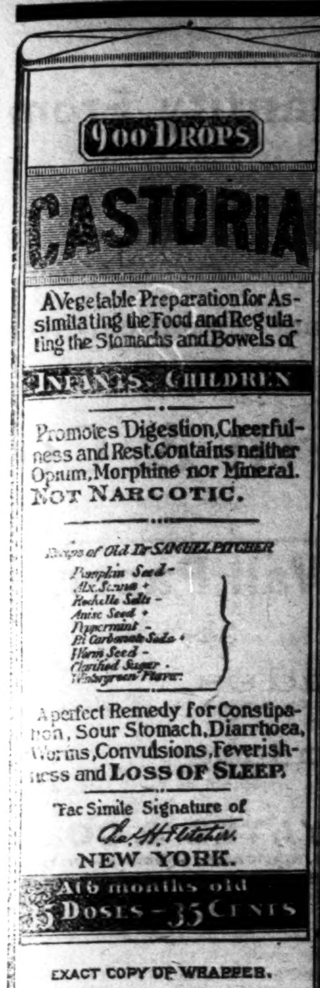

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NO MACKINTOSH.

Contrary Effects of the Absence of One on a Friend of Colonel Calliper.

"I knew a man once," said Colonel Calliper, "a young man who had everything that heart could wish for who notwithstanding that fact was a pretty sane and sensible sort of young man, but who nevertheless did at times in his younger days before he had learned the philosophy of life occasionally have periods of depression. In one of these on his way home once from Europe he came to the conclusion that life wasn't worth living, and he made up his mind to end it all right there by jumping overboard. As he looked over the rail and realized how wet the water was and how much there was of it he knew that he ought not to go out in it without a mackintosh.

"Going below, he discovered that he had neglected to bring one. On this occasion of all others when he wanted one most he had none. But he couldn't think of encountering the wet inappropriately clad, and so he deferred jumping overboard until he could do so in proper form. Next morning, with the resiliency of youth, he was feeling better, and he arrived in New York buoyant, hopeful and strong.

"And, curiously enough, while in other respects he remained as punctilious as ever about his dress, he never after that wore a mackintosh, and he went out in all sorts of weather without hesitation. It was his carelessness in this regard that led finally to his death. Out without a mackintosh in a heavy rain at the age of 97, he caught a cold that settled on his lungs, developed into pneumonia and carried him off, and so it may be said of my friend that he owed his long life and his death to the same cause."—New York Sun.

Irish Dueling Code.

The Irish dueling code has been adopted with certain modifications by duelists both in England and the United States. It was drawn up by the Irish bar at the Clonmel assizes in 1777 and appears to aim at so arranging matters that no Irishman anxious to fight shall be balked by his wish. "The first offense requires the first apology, although the retort may be more offensive." "After one fire the retort may be explained away. But if either party," the code hastens to add, "would rather fight on, after two shots each the principal who made the retort may explain and then the original offender tender his apology." "When the lie direct is the first offense, the aggressor must either beg pardon in express terms, exchange two shots previous to apology, or three shots followed by explanation, or fire on till a severe hit be scored by one of the parties." "No 'dumb firing,' or firing in the air, is admissible." "In slight cases the second hands his principal but one pistol, in gross cases two, holding another case ready charged in reserve."—Cornhill Magazine.

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean.

je 2 tf

The North Carolina College of Agriculture AND Mechanic Arts

Will re-open September 1, 1898, with improved equipment in every department. Twenty-three experienced specialists in Faculty. Full courses in Agriculture, Science, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Expenses very moderate.

For catalogues address

Pres. A. Q. HOLLADAY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

je 28 tf.

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

je 4 tf — 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists**, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

OAKS AND THISTLES.

The boy you dandle on your knee with all a parent's joy,
You reckon he'll a great man be some time, that little boy.
In dreams you think you see him stand with thousands at his feet.
His fame is borne throughout the land; the voice of praise is sweet.
He shall attain the highest place, your foolish heart declares,
And all the world shall own his grace—the world which little cares—
But here's a maxim I suppose is worthy of your heed—
Thistles do not from acorns grow, nor oaks from thistle seed.

My neighbor Ginty is a man whose head is somewhat flat.
He always wears, and nicely can, a six and one-half hat.
And Teddy Ginty is a kid such as you often note,
In whom more cussedness is hid than twenty boys should tote.
But Ginty swears that boy will be the wonder of the age,
And to dispute the case, you see, would Ginty much enrage.
And yet I doubt it, for, you know, I cannot fail to heed
That thistles don't from acorns grow, nor oaks from thistle seed.

Oaks do not grow from thistle seed nor saints from wicked dads,
Nor men of brawn from pas, indeed, who run to liver pads.
A twelve ounce brain has never yet to genius given birth,
And when two fools in love have met their child won't sway the earth.
No knavish fellow breeds a saint, no roses weeds adorn;
The boys who handle carmine paint were not of angels born.
In short, as here I strive to show, all facts denote, indeed,
That thistles don't from acorns grow, nor oaks from thistle seed.
—A. J. Waterhouse in San Francisco Examiner.

FASHIONS IN TEARS.

Strange as It May Seem, There Are Modes Even In Weeping.

Fashions change even in spiritual matters, and it has been decreed that it is no longer a subject of pathetic interest for women to weep.

Those tender lines of Kingsley,

For men must work
And women must weep,
And there's little to do,
But many to keep
Though the harbor bar be moaning,

are still true enough when applied to the men who go down to the sea in ships and to the wives, daughters and sweethearts who wait and watch for them. But to the women in town and country the edict has gone forth, "Weep no more." The day has passed when the big, sad eyes, ready to send forth a flood of tears on the slightest provocation, can prove an effective weapon against refractory man. He knows too much about it. It is useful to a woman as a relief to her nervous system—any physician can tell her that it has its physiological benefits—but masculinity cannot be subdued by these moist methods. When she begins to show the old fashioned signs of distress, man cruelly interferes: "Now, don't cry. It makes your nose red and your eyes ugly. It won't change me." Or if he is especially coarse he will shout: "For heaven's sake, stop that crying game unless you want to get rid of me! I won't stand it."

A woman enjoys crying. The wise man is aware of this and is never heartless enough to attempt stopping a source of pleasure. But it is one more reason why he is not affected by her tears. If they arise from bodily pain or intense mental suffering, he is all sympathy, but the hysterical overflow that can be produced on an instant's notice, that seems to be on tap—because her dress doesn't fit in one particular or she lacks a dime to complete one especial purchase—does not now excite his interest.

When a man cries, it is from the diaphragm, and the sobs give him actual physical pain. His sex fellows know this and can sympathize with him. But women cry from the chest or throat without the slightest effort, and men know that too. The old German proverb, "Nothing dries sooner than a tear," must have been written by a man who had had experience with the wiles of weeping women. There is a quaint old English poem that gives a list of the various evil spirits that infest this world and inflict injury upon more or less undeserving mortals, and concludes with the startling statement that "a weeping woman with two black eyes is the wickedest devil of them all."

The principal point for the consideration of woman is that when she must have her "good, comfortable cry" she should take her consolation privately. When not in the presence of unsympathizing man, she may even forget to cry, and if she remembers there is a possibility that she will forget the cause of her lachrymose desires, and smiles may soon chase away the tears as they did in childish years. If the sex has reformed in this respect, man need not claim the credit. It is a busy, bustling age, in the cities at least, and there women have learned to be wise, earnest and strong, as factors in the daily life of a world that demands the best efforts from them. They are responding bravely and intelligently, and there is no time left for crying.—Philadelphia Times.

The first great international exposition was held in London in 1851. It lasted 144 days, there were 6,000,000 visitors, the receipts were $2,500,000 and the expenses $1,500,000.

EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

He Received His Sentence Calmly and Met Death Like a Hero.

The execution had been fixed for June 16. At 11 o'clock on that day sentence was read to the condemned, who were told that it would be carried into effect at 3 o'clock on the same afternoon.

Maximilian received the intelligence calmly and devoted the following hours, which he deemed his last, to dictating letters to Dr. Basch and to his Mexican secretary, Senor Blasio. He then confessed to Padre Soria and heard mass in General Miramon's chamber, where the condemned men received the last sacraments, after which he signed his letters and took leave of those about him. In removing his wedding ring and handing it to Dr. Basch he said, "You will tell my mother that I did my duty as a soldier and died like a Christian." After this he quietly awaited death.

The appointed hour passed, however, without his being summoned to execution. After prolonged suspense, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon news arrived that a reprieve of three days had been granted by the president in order that the condemned might have time to make their last dispositions.

This unexpected delay naturally aroused hopes among the friends of the doomed men. These hopes, it is said by those closest to him at that time, were not shared by Maximilian. He continued his preparations with the same calm dignity that had not once forsaken him, but he sent a telegram to the national government asking that the lives of Generals Miramon and Mejia, "who had already undergone all the anguish of death, be spared" and that he might be the only victim. The request was denied.

After making this supreme effort on behalf of his generals he employed his remaining hours in dictating letters, and when night came he slept soundly.

On the morning of his execution (June 19) he arose at 3 o'clock and dressed carefully. At 4 o'clock Padre Soria came and once more gave him the last sacrament. An altar had been erected for this purpose in a niche formed by a passage way to his cell. This religious duty having been performed, he gave instructions to Dr. Basch, sending greetings and last tokens to friends. At a quarter before 6 he breakfasted, and when, on the stroke of 6, the officer appeared who was to lead him to execution he was ready, and himself called his companions in death. Three hacks had been provided for the condemned. The prince entered the first with the priest, and, escorted by the soldiery, the mournful procession moved through a dense crowd to the place of execution.

On arriving at the Cerro de las Campanas, where a month before he had made his last stand, the fallen emperor looked about him for a friendly face, and, finding only his servant, the Hungarian Tudos, he asked, "Is no one else here?" It is said, however, that Baron Magnus, the Prussian minister, and Consul Bahnsen were present, although out of sight.

The good priest weakened under the ordeal. He felt faint, and the prince held his own smelling bottle to his nose.

Followed by Generals Miramon and Mejia, Maximilian walked toward the open square, where an adobe wall had been erected, against which they were expected to stand. About to take his position in the middle, Maximilian stopped and, turning to General Miramon, said: "A brave soldier should be honored even in his last hour. Permit me to give you the place of honor." And he made way for him.

An officer and seven men had been detailed to do the deadly work. The prince gave each of the soldiers a piece of gold, asking them to aim carefully at his heart, and, taking off his hat, he said: "Mexicans, may my blood be the last to be spilled for the welfare of the country, and if it should be necessary that its sons should still shed theirs may it flow for its good, but never by treason! Long live independence! Long live Mexico!"

He then laid his hands on his breast and looked straight before him. Five shots fired at short range pierced his body. Each of them was mortal. He fell, and as he still moved the officer in charge pointed to his heart with his sword, and a soldier stepped forward and fired a last shot.—Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson in Century.

Her Strong Point.

They had looked soulfully into each other's eyes for some time, but somehow he didn't seem to come to the point. Then suddenly he made a discovery.

"You have your mother's beautiful eyes, dear," he said.

She felt that the time had come to play her trump card. "I have also," she said, "my father's lovely checkbook." Within 30 minutes their engagement was announced.—London Fun.

Turn About.

In a Great Western railway carriage on the way up to London a youth had disturbed and annoyed the other passengers by loud and foolish inane remarks during a great part of the journey. As they passed Hanwell Lunatic asylum he remarked, "I often think how nice the asylum looks from the railway."

"Some day," growled an old gentleman, "you will probably have occasion to remark how nice the railway looks from the asylum!"—London Answers.

The Loophole.

Mr. Goodheart—Regarding those kittens, my dear, the president of our society says the most humane way to drown kittens is to put them in an ordinary earthenware flowerpot and then suddenly turn the flowerpot upside down in a pail of lukewarm water.

Mrs. Goodheart—Why, yes, that is a good idea, isn't it, because, you know, there is a hole in the bottom of the flowerpot for the poor little things to breathe through.—London Fun.

It is said that Australian shepherds can foretell the weather from the condition of the wool on the backs of their sheep. An increase in the curliness indicates better weather.

Nearly 200 patents have been issued for horseshoes, but not one of the inventions has ever come into general use.

TRICKS OF THE DRAMA.

Brander Matthews' Comments on the Use of the Stage Whisper.

It is an indisputable necessity of the acted drama that the performers shall so pitch their voices as to be heard all over the house and that they shall so place themselves on the stage as to keep their faces visible from all parts of the theater. These are both deviations from ordinary usage, since common sense tells us that a man does not discuss his private affairs in tones to be heard by a thousand people, and the doctrine of probabilities assures us that only a quarter of the time would a couple face toward any given point of the compass.

Even when two characters alone on the stage whisper together, not to be overheard by other characters supposed to be in the next room, they can but pretend to lower their voices, since what they say must be audible to the audience, or else why say it? Many a critic, accustomed to blank verse and to the absence of the fourth wall of a room and to a hundred other conventions he blindly accepts, unconscious that they, too, are out of nature, has refused to legitimate the "stage whisper," the "aside" and the "soliloquy," holding them to be a little too flagrantly unreal. It is not to be denied that the aside and the soliloquy are labor saving devices, which some dramatists have worked hard. The easy convenience of soliloquy, by means of which a tortuous character can undeceive the audience while taking in the other personages of the play, has been too tempting to many a playwright. The conscientious dramatist has tended of late to get along without the aside and the soliloquy. The younger Dumas and Ibsen and Mr. William Gillette (in "Secret Service") have proved that it is perfectly possible to eschew them both. Here the later playwright holds to a higher standard of technic than the earlier, just as Moliere made us perceive Tartuffe's evil purpose without a single self explanatory aside, while Shakespeare had allowed Iago to unbosom himself freely to the audience in the intervals of his hideous machinations. After all, what is the convention underlying the soliloquy? It is that Hamlet, for example, is a man in the habit of thinking aloud when alone. Few of us would refuse to sign this agreement at the cost of losing "To be or not to be." Few of us, on the other hand, fail to think that the permission is strained when we find Romeo overhearing Juliet's soliloquy on the balcony. Moliere took this license as well as Shakespeare, for in "L'Ecole des Femmes" the Notary overhears the soliloquy of Arnolphe.—Brander Matthews in Scribner's.

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Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p. m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.58 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:48 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:25 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m, Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:03 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

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Condensed Schedule

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND	No. 2 DAILY.	
Leave Wilmington	8 30	A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40	"
Leave Fayetteville	11 50	"
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54	"
Leave Sanford	1 08	P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10	"
Arrive Greensboro	3 40	"
Leave Greensboro	3 50	"
Leave Stokesdale	4 37	"
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07	"
Leave Rural Hall	5 36	"
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00	"

SOUTH BOUND	No. 1 DAILY.	
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45	A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09	"
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36	"
Leave Stokesdale	11 07	"
Arrive Greensboro	11 55	"
Leave Greensboro	12 13	P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42	"
Leave Sanford	2 30	"
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49	"
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52	"
Leave Fayetteville	4 02	"
Arrive Wilmington	7 05	"

NORTH BOUND	No. 4. DAILY.	
Leave Bennettsville	8 00	A. M
Arrive Maxton	9 03	"
Leave Maxton	9 07	"
Leave Red Springs	9 35	"
Leave Hope Mills	10 29	"
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40	"

SOUTH BOUND	No. 3. DAILY.	
Leave Fayetteville	4 33	P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52	"
Leave Red Springs	5 35	"
Arrive Maxton	6 09	"
Leave Maxton	6 15	"
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15	"

NORTH BOUND	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.	
Leave Ramseur	6 40	A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30	"
Arrive Greensboro	9 17	"
Leave Greensboro	9 35	"
Leave Stokesdale	11 07	"
Arrive Madison	11 55	"

SOUTH BOUND	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday	
Leave Madison	12 30	P. M
Leave Stokesdale	1 15	"
Arrive Greensboro	2 30	"
Leave Greensboro	3 00	"
Leave Climax	3 50	"
Arrive Ramseur	5 30	"

CONNECTIONS'

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

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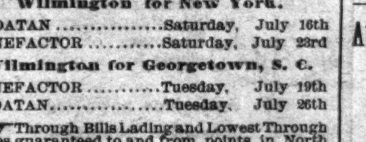

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CROATAN .... Saturday, July 23rd

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Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:16 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m. Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28. p. m. Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m. Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p. m., New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., [illegible] 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:[illegible] a. m., Petersburg 10:[illegible] a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon [illegible] a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:00 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:25 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:50 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:32 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 a. m., 10:25 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:25 p. m. and 11:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

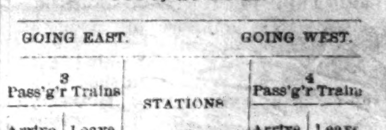
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager — my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table no. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 03	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf — S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by — R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.

feb 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S REPORT.

On the Destruction of the Spanish Ships of Admiral Cervera's Squadron Off Santiago de Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Navy Department to-day made public the official report of Admiral Sampson on the destruction of Cervera's squadron, off Santiago, July 3. It concludes as follows:

"When all the work was done, so well, it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished and each individual bore well his part in it, the Commodore (Schley) in command of the second division, the captains of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was in great part broken almost before they had got beyond the range of their own forts. The fine speed of the Oregon enabled her to take a front position in the chase, and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a 13-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class. The Brooklyn's westerly blockading position gave her an advantage in the chase which she maintained to the end, and she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The Texas and the New York were gaining on the chase during the last hour, and had any accident befallen the Brooklyn or the Oregon, would have speedily overhauled the Cristobal Colon. From the moment this Spanish vessel exhausted her first burst of speed the result was never in doubt. She fell, in fact, far below what might reasonably have been expected of her. Careful measurements of time and distance gave her an average speed from the time she cleared the harbor mouth until the time she was run on shore at Rio Tarquino, of 13.7 knots. Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran out to the chase with one pair, getting steam, of course, as rapidly as possible on all boilers. To stop to couple the forward engines would have meant a delay of fifteen minutes or four miles in the chase.

"Several of the ships were struck, the Brooklyn more often than the others, but very slight material injury was done, the greatest being aboard the Iowa. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in a combat with modern vessels of the best type; but Spanish gunnery is poor at best, and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. This is borne out by the statements of prisoners and by observation. The Spanish vessels, as they dashed out of the harbor, were covered with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedily diminished in volume and soon almost disappeared. The fire from the rapid-fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been remarkably destructive. An examination of the stranded vessels shows that the Almirante Oquendo, especially, suffered terribly from the fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced and her decks were strewn with the charred remains of those who had fallen.

A board appointed by me several days ago, had made a critical examination of stranded vessels, both with a view of reporting as to our fire, of military features involved, and reporting upon the chance of saving any of them and of wrecking the remainder. The report of the board will be speedily forwarded.

"Very Respectfully.

"W. T. SAMPSON,

"Rear Admiral, U. S Navy, Commander-in chief, U. S. Navy force North Atlantic Station."

MADRID ADVICES.

The Government Denies That Official Peace Negotiations Have Been Opened.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, VIA PARIS, July 26.—The government denies that the cabinet council to-day occupied itself with the question of peace, although Senor Gomazo, minister of public instruction and peace works, made a long speech on the subject.

Senor Sagasta denies the existence of official peace negotiations, but Duke Almodever De Rio, minister of foreign affairs, says negotiations of a private character have been opened.

The council discussed the American landing in Porto Rico and its consequence. Nothing new was announced with reference to the situation in Cuba or the Philippines.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON.

Will Go South to Visit His Mother Before Returning to Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is possible that Lieut. Hobson will visit his mother in the South before returning to Santiago to supervise the raising of the wrecks of Admiral Cervera's fleet. The Navy Department officials expect he will leave New York on the wrecking company's vessel next Thursday. Last Friday when he reached here Secretary Long, after receiving his report on the urgency of expediting the work urged, him to go south for a brief rest and to see his mother. Lieut. Hobson it is thought may make a flying trip for this purpose but has been reluctant on account of the urgency of his duties, which may yet prevent him from going.

GEN. BROOKE'S TROOPS.

Waiting at Newport News for Transports to Take Them to Porto Rico.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 26.—As yet no troops have embarked for Porto Rico except Company D, Fourth Illinois, which was ordered to proceed to Old Point this afternoon and go aboard the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis.

When the troops will leave for Porto Rico is still a matter of conjecture. The troops are ready, but the transports are not. To the Associated Press correspondent Gen. Brooke said to-night: "I think the troops will depart in a day or so, probably late to-morrow evening or early Thursday morning."

The Second New York regiment left Tampa last night for Fernandina.

THE SPANIARDS SUE FOR PEACE.

Formal Request Presented by the French Ambassador to the President.

ASKING FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

No Armistice Proposed—President McKinley Will Lay the Matter Before His Cabinet and Answer Will Then be Made.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Spain has sued for peace, formally and directly, to President McKinley, through M. Cambon, the French ambassador.

The following official statement is made:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

Spain's communication, presented by Ambassador Cambon, is general in terms and does not make any distinct propositions as to Cuba, the Philippines or any other possession. It is simply a request that peace negotiations be opened. No armistice is proposed. After Ambassador Cambon submitted the proposal a general talk followed between him, the President, Secretary Day and M. Thiebaut. The President reserved his answer, an understanding being reached that he would at once lay the subject before the cabinet and then invite M. Cambon to another conference at the White House, when the final answer will be given as to the willingness of this government to open negotiations.

The manner in which the negotiations shall be conducted, in case the United States accepts Spain's tender has not been determined upon, but it is understood that the method likely to be adopted is to have General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador at Paris, and Senor Leon Castillo, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, carry forward the negotiations from the point arrived at by the President and Ambassador Cambon.

An Official Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indirectly through the Great Powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the President at three o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministry. At the conclusion of the conference between the President and the French ambassador the following official statement was issued from the White House:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House, a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it was sufficient to put at rest all conjecture and to make clear and definite that at last Spain has taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began, not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until the French ambassador received instructions from Paris late last night no overtures of any kind had been received. Shortly before midnight last night a dispatch to the French embassy made it known to the embassy that the ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations in behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almodevai De Rio, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, were received this morning. Thereupon M. Thiebuat, first secretary of the embassy, called at the State Department and asked that an hour be appointed for a call by Ambassador Cambon on the President. The purpose of the call was not stated. It was arranged at the White House that the call should be made at 3 o'clock. M. Cambon first went to the State Department, where he was joined by Secretary Day, and the two then proceeded together to the White House. The call lasted about half an hour, and after the first formalities had been executed by M. Cambon, the talk became general and quite informal, the President, the Ambassador and the Secretary of State discussing the outlook for a conclusion of hostilities.

The Proposition Submitted

by the ambassador, acting for the Spanish government, was quite general in terms and was confined to the one essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication of the Spanish government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was any reference made to Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace and after that to take up such terms as the two parties might suggest. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed natural, however, from the proposition that formal peace negotiations be entered upon, that pending their conclusion a cessation of hostilities would occur.

To Be Submitted to the Cabinet.

Owing to the importance of the communication the ambassador adopted the usual diplomatic procedure of reading the communication from the original, in French, the translation being submitted by M. Thiebaut. In the conversation which followed the reading of the proposition, neither the President nor the ambassador entered upon the question of the terms of peace negotiations and it was evident that the President desired to consider the proposition at this moment before giving any definite reply. It was finally determined that the President would consult members of his cabinet concerning the proposition and after a decision had been arrive at M. Cambon would then be invited to the White House for a further conference and for a final answer from the United States government. Before the call closed a brief official memorandum was agreed upon, in order to set at rest misleading conjecture and to give the public information on a subject which had advanced beyond the point where diplomatic reserve was essential.

When the President will submit the Spanish proposition to the cabinet has not yet been announced.

The call of the ambassador was two hours after the cabinet meeting of to-day had closed, and there will not be another regular cabinet meeting until Friday. It is generally understood, however, that a special cabinet meeting will be held in order to make prompt reply to the proposition. Secretary Long arrived at the White House shortly after the French Ambassador had departed and had a talk with the President, during which the Spanish proposal was gone over briefly. Mr. Long said afterward that it was an initial move, but in reply to inquiries as to whether it was likely to bring a speedy cessation of hostilities he expressed some doubt, saying that no decision on the points involved had been reached thus far.

Conjecture as to Terms.

Naturally the plea of Spain to open peace negotiations, opens up a wide field of conjecture on what the terms of peace will be. Thus far there is no official warrant for saying what terms Spain will propose, or what terms the United States will offer or accept. So far as this country is concerned it is the general impression that the complete Spanish evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico will be insisted upon as a sine qua non. There is not the same certainty as to the Philippines, Ladrones and Carolines, although the belief is growing that the terms of the United States will include coaling stations in these groups. On the part of Spain, it is believed that she now has reached a realization of her misfortune and that she will readily consent to the terms for the evacuation of Cuba and probably Porto Rico. The Spanish desire is apparently very strong for the retention of the Philippines, although there is little doubt that coaling stations there and at other points would be conceded. The matter of war indemnity is for future consideration, although there does not appear to be a disposition among the officials here to pile up a heavy war indemnity against Spain in her present helpless condition.

Ambassador Cambon,

who initiated the negotiations to-day, has had a distinguished career in the official diplomatic service of France. He was born in Paris on April 6, 1845; entered the council of State in April, 1871, was assistant chief of bureau of the general government of Algeria in September, 1875, chief of bureau in November, 1876; prefect of Constantine, June 13, 1878; knight of the legion of honor, February 6, 1879; general secretary of the police department of Paris, February 19, 1879; prefect at Lille (Department of the Nord) February 28, 1882; officer, cross of the legion of honor, July 9, 1883; prefect at Lyons (Rhone) January 8, 1887; commander, cross of the legion of honor, October 31, 1889; governor general of Algeria, April 18, 1891; ambassador of the French Republic to the United States, October 19, 1897. When leaving Algiers M. Cambon was made Honorary Governor General of Algeria, a title heretofore never bestowed. M. Cambon, presented his credentials to President McKinley, January 15, 1898.

An Informal Cabinet Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—During the late afternoon and evening the President conferred with most of the members of his cabinet and the Spanish proposition was thoroughly canvassed. Secretaries Day, Alger and Long were at the White House during the afternoon, and in the evening the President was joined by Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. There was no cabinet meeting in the ordinary sense, but these talks with individual members served about the same purpose as a formal meeting. In case peace negotiations are opened, the means by which they will be carried on are not determined, nor have they been officially considered. It is understood, however, that one means likely to be proposed is to authorize direct negotiations between Spain and this country, Spain being represented by Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, and the United States by Gen. Horace Porter, our ambassador to France.

This plan is tentative, however, and it is rather doubtful whether the United States government would consent to have such important negotiations removed far from Washington and conducted in a European capital where the atmosphere might not be conducive to forwarding the desires of this country.

No Change in the Plan of Campaign.

Spain's peace proposal excited the deepest interest throughout Washington and for the time being war news gave way to animated discussion of the prospects of peace. This was particularly true in diplomatic circles. The move of the French ambassador took the other members of the corps completely by surprise. The conference of Secretaries Alger, Bliss, and Postmaster General Emory Smith with the President lasted until nearly midnight. At its conclusion Secretary Alger said that no special cabinet meeting had been called for to-morrow and he saw no prospect of one. Probably no regular session of the cabinet will be necessary for the President to determine upon his answer to the French ambassador. In fact, from what was said by members of the cabinet who had consulted with the President, it seems he has practically determined to accept the offer to open negotiations. Nothing could be known about the terms upon which the negotiations will be conducted or proposals to be made until there had been a further conference by those having the matter in charge. Secretary Alger stated when he left the White House that there would be no change in the plan of campaign and the war would go forward with vigor.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report From Madrid That the Powers Will Oppose American Annexation.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

"The result of protracted negotiations initiated by Germany, is that the powers have arrived at a formal agreement to oppose American annexation of the Philippines, which must remain Spanish."

LONDON, July 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The Cologne *Gazette*, in an article evidently inspired, says it would be difficult to claim compensation for the losses of German firms at Manila, because though Spain is officially mistress of the Philippines she has no voice there; but when a settled government has been provided for the islands, then Germany will raise a claim. The *Gazette* says also that Germany has a fleet at Manila for no other purpose than to protect German interests while anarchy reigns.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

MILES' EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO.

Advance Force Landed at the Port of Guanica With Little Opposition.

FOUR SPANIARDS KILLED.

No Americans Hurt—Troops Pushed Forward to Capture the Railroad Leading to Ponce—A Brisk Skirmish With the Enemy.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

PORT OF GUANICA, ISLAND OF PORTO RICO, July 15, via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 26, morning.—The United States military expedition under the command of Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, which left Guantanamo bay during the evening of Thursday last, July 21st, was landed here successfully today after a skirmish with a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair. Four of the Spaniards were killed, but no Americans were hurt. The troops were pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of this place. From Ponce there is an excellent military road running eighty-five miles north to San Juan.

The whole of Gen. Brooke's force, with the New Orleans, Annapolis, Cincinnati, Leyden and Wasp, are expected here within twenty-four hours.

The Naval Expedition.

The ships left Guantanamo Bay suddenly on Thursday evening with the Massachusetts, commanded by Capt. F. J. Higginson, leading, Capt. Higginson was in charge of the naval expedition, which consisted in addition to the Massachusetts of the Columbia, Dixie, Gloucester and Yale. Gen. Miles was on board the last named vessel. The troops were on board the transports Nueces, Lampasas, Conche, Rita, Unionist, Stillwater, City of Macon and Specialist. This was the order in which the transports entered the harbor here.

The voyage from Guantanamo Bay to this port was uneventful.

At noon yesterday Gen. Miles called a consultation announcing that he was determined not to go by San Juan Cape but by the Mona passage instead, land here, surprise the Spaniards and deceive their military authorities. The course was then changed and the Dixie was sent to warn Gen. Brooke at Cape San Juan. Port Guanica has been fully described by Lieut. Whitney of Gen. Miles' staff, who recently made an adventurous tour of Porto Rico.

Ponce, which is situated ten or fifteen miles from this port, is to the eastward and a harder place to take. In addition, the water at Ponce is too shallow, for the transports to be able to get close in shore. Then again, Ponce itself is some little distance from where the troops would have been able to land if that point had been selected for the debarkation of the expedition.

The Landing Place.

One advantage of this place is that it is situated close to the railroad connecting with Ponce. Early this morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieut. Commander Wainwright steamed into Guanica harbor in order to reconnoitre the place. With the fleet waiting outside the gallant little yacht braved the mines which were supposed to be in this harbor and found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore. Guanica bay is a quiet place, surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains and close to the beach nestles a village of about twenty houses.

The Spaniards were taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement, contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down their flag, which was floating from a flagstaff in front of a block house standing to the east of the village. The first couple of three-pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, purposely avoiding the town, lest the projectiles hurt women or children. The Gloucester then hove to within about six hundred yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and thirty men under the command of Lieut. Huse, which was sent ashore without encountering opposition.

U. S. Flag Raised.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yoeman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil was raised on the flagstaff.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Norman, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieutenant Huse.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans, the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her three and five-pounders, which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed. Lieut. Huse then threw up a little fort, which he named Fort Wainwright, and laid barbed wire in the street in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The lieutenant also mounted the Colt gun and signalled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester. The Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II was the only boat in the harbor except the Gloucester.

While the Mausers were peppering all around, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright called to the Associated Press correspondent and said: "They fired on us after their flag was down and ours up; after I had spared the town for the sake of the women and children. The next town I strike I will blow it up."

Presently a few Spanish cavalrymen joined those who were fighting in the street. By that time the Gloucester had the range of the town and the blockhouse and all her guns were spitting fire, the doctor and the paymaster helping to serve the gun. Soon afterward white coated galloping cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills to the westward and the foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences from the town.

The Town Captured.

By 9.45, with the exception of a few guerilla shots, the town was won and the enemy was driven out of the neighborhood.

The Red Cross nurses on the Lampasas and a detachment of regulars were the first to land from the transports.

After Lieut. Huse had captured the place he deployed his small force into the suburbs. But he was soon reinforced by the regulars, who were followed by Company G, of the Sixth Illinois, and then by other troops in quick succession. All the boats of the men-of-war and the transports were used in the work of landing the troops, each steam launch towing four or five boats loaded to the rails with soldiers. Everything progressed in an orderly manner and according to the plans of Gen. Miles. The latter went ashore at about noon, after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieutenant Commander Wainwright for his gallant action.

Gen. Miles said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"Guanica and Cinga are in the disinfected portion of the island. Matteo, the insurgent leader, lives at Yauce, a few miles inland. Had we landed at Cape San Juan, a line of rifle pits might have stopped our advance."

There is no doubt that Gen. Miles' plans are being kept absolutely secret. The spirits of the troops, men and officers, is admirable. The Massachusetts and Illinois contingents, which have been cooped up on board the Yale and Rita for a fortnight, will be delighted to get ashore and all will be well protected by the artillery before a serious advance is begun.

Ponce the Base of Operations.

Guanica is the most lovely spot yet occupied by our forces. It is the seat of sugar industry, and large herds of cattle are pasturing in the meadows, which are bordered by cocoanut palms. Many head of cattle and a large number of horses have been driven into the mountains by their owners. Some of them will be recaptured.

Ponce is the second city of the Island, has a splendid harbor and will make a good base of operations.

There were fifteen large coasters this afternoon at Guanica bay, but only two barges were captured.

It is likely that the Spanish garrison from Ponce may try to surprise our people to-night, but it will only be an affair of outposts.

The town of Ponce is sure to fall shortly before the combined attack of our army and navy. The main fighting until San Juan De Porto Rico is reached, will be along the line of a splendid military road leading from Ponce to San Juan De Porto Rico. But every precaution will be taken to lessen our casualties, even to the use of the Street shields, of which a supply was brought with the expedition.

The health of the troops is excellent, except among the Massachusetts men. They have been packed on the Yale for about fifteen days and thirty cases of typhoid fever have developed among the soldiers. Parker, of the Sixth Massachusetts, died on Friday and was buried at sea.

Later in the day the Dixie spoke the dispatch-boat of the Associated Press. It was then about 9 o'clock at night and the commander of the Dixie said he had been almost around the island of Porto Rico and had not seen any men-of-war or transports, except the New Orleans, which was blockading the port of San Juan de Porto Rico.

A heavy gale was blowing, causing the dispatch boat to take nineteen hours in making the 125 miles to St. Thomas. The Associated Press boat is the only dispatch boat with the fleet.

Warships En Route to Guanica.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 26, evening.—The United States protected cruiser and commerce destroyer Columbia has just arrived here from Puerto De Guanica, Porto Rico, via Cape San Juan.

While off the latter point she spoke the United States monitor Terror and the gunboats Annapolis and Wasp, giving them orders to join the fleet at Puerto De Guanica immediately.

Ponce will not be bombarded until the rest of the warships arrive.

At the request of Gen. Miles the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia 11 will take to Puerto de Guanica tonight three guides to Gen. Miles. Mr. P. C. Hanna, former United States consul at San Juan de Porto Rico, will also be a passenger by the dispatch boat.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Comment of the British Press—The Question of the Future of the Philippine Islands.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 27.—The London morning papers agree that it will be impossible for Spain to pay indemnity and that it is improbable that the United States will demand money compensation. They all concede that the Spanish flag has gone forever from Cuba and Porto Rico.

The question of the future of the Philippine islands is universally admitted as presenting grave difficulties, owing to the impossibility of granting independence. The general opinion is that the United States will retain a coaling station and have a reversion in the islands.

The *Daily News* says: "It would be an act of extreme generosity to leave Spain in possession of the Philippines, but generosity is often not the best policy. If the United States should be content with such a reward of its labors as would leave the Philippines to Spain, it would set the world an example of conspicuous magnanimity."

The *Daily Chronicle* thinks that some kind of international protectorate over the Philippines should be arranged.

The *Daily Mail* says: "We hope President McKinley will be moderate. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines should be ample compensation without indemnity."

COL. WM. J. BRYAN.

A Rousing Reception Given the Commander of the Third Nebraska Regiment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 26.—A rousing reception was tendered to Col. Wm. J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska regiment, at the Windsor Hotel this evening. The band of the regiment was selected to give one of the weekly concerts at the hotel, and this being its first appearance in public nearly the entire Nebraska regiment took advantage of the occasion to come to the city from the camp, just outside the limits, a special train being chartered for the purpose.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee showed Col. Bryan much attention and detailed Major Russell B. Harrison to the special duty of looking after him. The high officers of most of the regiments in camp were present and after the concert an informal reception was held, all being introduced to Col. Bryan in turn. The outpouring of people from the city was tremendous. There were many calls for a speech, but Col. Bryan did not respond.

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WAR DEPARTMENT WAS SURPRISED.

It Had Been Carefully Planned That Gen. Miles Would Land at Another Point.

OFFICIALS ARE PERPLEXED.

Report From Gen. Shafter—Desperate Efforts of Blanco to Obtain Supplies. Yellow Fever Spreading Among the Troops at Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The news of the landing of Gen. Miles at Guanica, on the southwest shore of Porto Rico, came as a genuine surprise to the War Department. It had been carefully planned that he was to make his landing at another point, as remote as possible from the place where he actually landed. Just why General Miles made this wide departure from the plans of the department is not known, but it is supposed that he gathered some information since he left Siboney that induced him to make the change. The result, however, has been to preplex the department officials deeply and to considerably derange their carefully prepared programme for the remainder of the expedition. It will now be necessary to intercept the sections of the expedition already at sea heading for a certain selected point on the coast of Porto Rico, and to advise them of the change in the plans.

It is another exhibition of the reliance placed by the government in the dispatches of the Associated Press that it proceeded to act at once in the direction indicated, and to take steps to notify the sectionz afloat without waiting for news from Gen. Miles himself. The only approach to an official communication on the subject came from St. Thomas and was hardly more comprehensive than the brief statement received last night by the newspapers, announcing that the report had come to St. Thomas that the American troops were landing, but without naming the place of debarkation. General Wilson's brigade is now approaching the island, being due there to-day or to morrow, and reinforcements will follow at intervals of one or two days until the whole force of thirty thousand men is landed, unless events connected with the peace negotiations make it expedient to stop further movements. However, it is a matter for congratulation to the War Department that General Miles has managed to set foot on Porto Rico before the first overtures of peace, and thus to place the island in the same position as Cuba and the Philippines, namely as territory at least partially in possession of the United States at the beginning of negotiations.

Report From Gen. Shafter.

The details to-day brought a corrected list from Gen. Shafter of his casualties, but little else of interest save a short report from Gen. Lawton telling of the difficulties of the fighting before Santiago. Secretary Alger is distressed at the number of missing carried on the rolls and to-day telegraphed Gen. Shafter to hire all the necessary help and send men through the jungles to hunt up the remains of the poor fellows, for he does not doubt that missing in this case means death under the cactus or other bushes and an undiscovered body.

The Havanese are still making desperate efforts to get supplies in through the blockade and two steamers are reported to have cleared from Vera Cruz, Mexico, loaded with food, bent on reaching Sagua at least, whence the supplies may be shipped overland to Havana. The Navy Department will give the matter attention.

The War Department at 10:30 to-night posted the following:

"*Santiago via Hayti*, July 26.—The following is the sanitary condition for July 25. Total sick (other than fever) 287; total fever, 2,138; new cases of fever, 495; cases of fever returned to duty, 412. Private Ward Marrs, company E, Thirty-third Michigan, died of yellow fever, July 24th.

[Signed] SHAFTER."

A Telegram from Gen. Miles.

The War Department at 11.30 posted the following:

"*St. Thomas, July 26th, 9 P. M.*—Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. The Spaniards were surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well protected harbor; water sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within two hundred yards of the shore. Spanish flag lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock today. Captain Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and valuable assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits. No casualties.

[Signed "MILES,

"Maj. Gen. Com. Army."

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Record of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 6.

Louisville—Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 2.

Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; New York, 3. (Thirteen innings.)

Philadelphia — Philadelphia-Washington game postponed; rain.

Pittsburg—First game: Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 6. Second game: Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

WARM WIRELETS.

Spaniards report the repulse of an American landing party near Bahia Honda, Cuba, last Saturday. Of the landing party four were killed, among them a lieutenant.

A telegram received at Kansas City, Mo., from the mother of Miss Lelia Cook, positively denies the report of that young lady's engagement to Lieutenant Hobson, U. S. N.

Lieut. R. P. Hobson was in Boston yesterday on business connected with the raising of some of Admiral Cervera's fleet. He was accorded an enthusiastic ovation during his stay there.

The total number of casualties at Santiago was 1,595: killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as, so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

An official dispatch to Madrid from San Juan De Porto Rico confirms the report of an American landing at Puerto De Guanica, and says the Spaniards had an officer killed and three soldiers wounded. The Americans, with strong artillery forces, have established themselves on shore.

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jy 17 tf

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Fast Mail Train From Charleston to Columbia, S. C., Wrecked and a Number of Persons Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 26.—The fast mail train from Charleston to Columbia, on the Atlantic Coast Line, was wrecked shortly before 11 o'clock this morning, four miles from this city. The train was running about sixty miles an hour, and when coming round a curve on a very high embankment fifty yards from the bridge over Hampton's pond, the engine jumped the track. The whole train went down the embankment, turning on its side. The engine landed in the edge of the pond. Engineer Willis Johnson stuck to his post and crawled out from under the engine in a cloud of escaping steam. He was dreadfully scalded, but will recover. About fifteen passengers were more or less injured, but none seriously, cuts and bruises being the worst. The escape of the people aboard was miraculous. A baby was tossed about in the first class coach, but escaped uninjured. The South Carolina and Georgia road runs close by. The morning train came up a few minutes after the wreck and was a lucky ambulance to the hospital in this city.

Those in the hospital are: Willis P. Johnson, Florence, S. C., engineer, injuries as described above; Lieut. A. C. Davis, Company B, Independent Battalion, slight cut on cheek bone, severe pain in back from bicycle, no bones broken; T. C. Saunders, Walterboro, S. C., slight cut on face and lip, no bones broken; Mrs. J. R. McLean, Manning, S. C., severe cut on back of head and hurt in shoulder; Miss Jessie McLean, Manning, S. C., slight cut in back of head; Miss Rita Boatright, Menetta, S. C., ugly disfiguring cut down centre of forehead; R. D. Medlin, wife and two children, Williston, Fla., first named slightly cut in face; others only bruised.

Others who were slightly hurt, but who did not have to receive attention, were: R. S. Moseley, W. E. Hubbard, R. S. Covington, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. Wm. Ray, Congaree, S. C.; William Lykes, Lykesland, S. C.; W. P. Ferguson, Darlington, S. C.

Lieut. Hobson arrived at New York from Boston last night and immediately took a cab for Jersey City, en route to Morristown, N. J., to visit his sister. At Morristown a large crowd was at the depot to receive him. Fireworks were set off, a cannon salute was fired and bells were rung in his honor.

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Fine Peaches and Apples. I have just received a lot of Fine Peaches and Apples which must be sold to-day. Other Produce also on hand. Consignments of all Country Produce solicited. H. B. Moore, 125 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 27 1m

Fifty Bushels Cow Peas for sale. Apply to H. J. Sherman, 215 Market street. Bell 'Phone No. 38. jy 24 tf

Ship Your Cotton, Naval Stores and all kinds of Country Produce to me. Highest prices, quick sales and prompt returns. I also inspect tar and turpentine. H. B. Register, 105 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 26 tf

Music School Wanted—A young lady desires the music department in a High School or private family. No objection to going South. Three years successful teaching. Testimonials if required. Address, Miss W. T. N., care of Wilmington STAR. jy 21 tf

Your Shipments of cotton, naval stores, and country produce of all kinds solicited. Every effort made to get the highest prices, and prompt returns always made. T. D. Love, 24 North Water street. jy 14 1w

To Country Merchants and Farmers—Ship your beef cattle and mutton and all country produce to M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street. Best prices and prompt returns. jy 13 tf

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Photographer Runaway.—U. C. Ellis has run way ahead of his competitors and the public concedes him the right of way for the finest possible Photographs. Your work solicited. 114 Market street. je 26 1m

C. S. Carroll has opened a produce commission business at 7 North 2nd street. Shipments from the country solicited and will be handled with care and promptness. City merchants requested to ask for prices. je 16 DaW 1m

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

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